

glad to learn is now recovering.—*Shelby News.*



# EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1857.

**THE JEFFERSONVILLE AND NEW ALBANY BANKS.**—It was stated by one of our city papers yesterday morning that the Branches of the State Bank of Indiana at Jeffersonville and New Albany and the Ohio Insurance Company of New Albany had closed their doors, and that the Branch Banks were awaiting the decisions of the appellate court upon certain questions materially affecting the Institution.

This is entirely a mistake. There is not even the slightest foundation for a rumor to this effect, and great injustice may be done to these institutions which we have the best assurances for saying are as sound and solvent as any banking institutions in the country.

The Branch of the Indiana State Bank at New Albany is based upon \$100,000 of capital stock, entirely paid up in coin and exchange. It has not a single dollar in circulation. It notes have not yet been received from the State Board. The Branch Bank at Jeffersonville also has \$100,000 capital stock, all paid in, and has only 30,000 in circulation. These Banks are perfectly sound and solvent. They are under the control of experienced officers of the highest respectability and the strictest integrity, who have never for a moment entertained the faintest idea of suspension or of closing their doors. There are no questions pending before the Court of Appeals which can in any way affect the soundness or solvency of these banks, which have just begun what promises to be a permanent and successful operation.

As to the Ohio Insurance Company of New Albany, we can conceive no foundation for the rumor of closed doors. It is a flourishing institution, with \$200,000 capital stock all paid up. It has for several years past declared an annual dividend of about 12 per cent., of which there are now several thousand dollars uncalled for, and its stock is selling at present from 10 to 12 per cent. premium. It has no circulation. A small amount of checks, which gave to it a quasi-circulation, is still out, but the company is retiring them as fast as they can be obtained, and they are received in this neighborhood for their par value. Hence the difficulty of getting them all in.

The money of the Branches of the State Bank of Indiana at Jeffersonville is now received at par as the best currency by our brokers and that of the Branch at New Albany will be so received when issued.

The New York papers are filled with accounts of highway robberies in that city. On Thursday evening, a young man was attacked in Irving Place by two men who were concealed in the cellar of a new building, and who rushed upon him, drew a bag over his head, and hauled him into the cellar. In an instant his pockets were torn out and rifled of their contents, and he was left stunned, lying upon his back. The rascals fled.

The price of tobacco in England has advanced very much and continues to advance. Tobacco is, next to salt, probably the article of most universal and extensive consumption. The progress, consumption, and revenue derived from tobacco in Great Britain are shown in the following return:

Consumption.	Revenue.	Population.
1831.....15,566,143	£1,122,533	21,222,880
1832.....15,525,441	1,065,522	21,410,489
1833.....15,525,441	1,065,522	21,410,489
1834.....15,525,441	1,065,522	21,410,489
1835.....15,525,441	1,065,522	21,410,489
1836.....15,525,441	1,065,522	21,410,489
1837.....15,525,441	1,065,522	21,410,489
1838.....15,525,441	1,065,522	21,410,489
1839.....15,525,441	1,065,522	21,410,489
1840.....15,525,441	1,065,522	21,410,489

Averaging about one pound per head of the whole population. The consumption of tobacco per head in the United States is said to be three and a half pounds. In France it is stated at one and a half pounds each.

**MR. FLORENCE'S PENSION BILL TO EQUALIZE THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE PENSIONS.**—This bill proposes that all invalid pensions shall be not less than eight dollars per month for disability in the highest degree and in proportion for a less degree, to commence from the occurrence of the disability. It also provides that if any person has died or shall die of injury received, casualty incurred or disease contracted whilst in the line of duty in the army, navy, or marine corps, his widow, or, if no widow, his children shall receive a monthly pension, to be computed according to the rate of the present navy pay; the rank of army officers to be assimilated to that of navy officers. Some exceptions are provided for in cases where disability or death has resulted from vicious conduct or immoral habits.

The Brazoria (Texas) Planter says that from the best information at command the sugar crop this year in Brazoria county will not exceed a hundred hogheads. The estimated crop of last year was 7,000 hogheads of sugar and 13,000 barrels of molasses.

A great railroad banquet was held at Syracuse, N. Y., on Saturday, and it was numerously attended by the railroad men from many of the States and Canada. Its purpose was the initiation of a fund for the ultimate establishment of a Home for the sick and disabled railroad employees.

W. M. Whittelsey has been appointed engineer, superintendent, &c., of the Mayville and Lexington Railroad. The Observer and Reporter speaks of him as a man of fine musical attainments.

Dr. Stephen F. Gano, an able and popular citizen of Georgetown, is called upon to be the American candidate for the State Senate from Fayette and Scott counties.

The new Methodist Church in Lexington was dedicated last Sunday, Jan. 18. Rev. S. L. Adams, formerly of this city, is the pastor. The sum of \$1,200 was subscribed for the building.

**THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.**—Hundreds of people were crossing the East River on the ice at New York on Saturday.

The Key West correspondent of the N. O. Picayune says:

The cargo of the ship Isaac Allerton, which had been placed in warehouse by order of agents of underwriters, it being in such condition as would allow its transportation, was, by a decree of the Admiralty Court, sold by the U. S. Marshal on the 24th inst. The cargo consisted of tobacco in boxes, axes, steel, copper, yellow metal, paints, oils, and hardware. The tobacco averaged \$12 per box of 125 pounds; the axes, \$5 per dozen; copper, 23c and yellow metal, 16c per pound; while oil, 75c per gallon; brandy, from \$1.47 to \$2.90; wines, \$1.20 to \$3.00 per case. The sale reached near \$20,000. The total sale of cargo saved from this ship will amount to \$100,000. The Judge has decreed a salvage of 50 per cent. on the net, which will give the salvors about \$45,000. One-fourth of the cargo of the ship has been saved, and the underwriters will realize about one-eighth of the amount insured.

**Galena River.**—The Galena people have determined to expend \$50,000 in excavations and in making a lock on the Galena river, so as to render the navigation from the Mississippi (seven miles) good even in the dry season. The completion of the Milwaukee Railroad to Galena by the 1st of September next renders this improvement essential to her prosperity.

## THE VARIETIES.

The New York Common Council has resolved to purchase two steam fire engines for the city, at a cost of \$8,500 each.

The ladies and gentlemen in Boston are having moonlight skating parties on the ice, with bands of music to enliven them.

A proposition to build a bridge from New York to Brooklyn is discussed in the New York papers.

**Another Railroad from Buffalo to New York.**—The Buffalo Republic states that arrangements have been fully completed to build a single track railroad from that city to New York. The stock is said to be already fully subscribed, and the management in the hands of New York capitalists, who will push the enterprise forward so as to have it fully completed within two years. The route is to be air-line from Buffalo to Syracuse, and from thence to Newburg, on the Hudson river. Negotiations are now on foot to purchase the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls road, with a view to its incorporation into the proposed route, as far as applicable. The road is to be a single six foot track, to be furnished with telegraph and to be designed principally for the freight business. The expense, it is confidently estimated, will not exceed \$6,000,000.

The Legislature of Tennessee, at its last session, passed an act authorizing the Governor of that State to purchase five hundred acres of the Hermitage, including the mansion of General Jackson and the tomb where now repose the remains of the illustrious hero and patriot and those of his beloved wife, and to make a tender of the same to the General Government, provided a branch of the Military Academy should be established at that place. In pursuance of this act Governor Johnson purchased the Hermitage for the sum of forty-eight thousand dollars, and on Wednesday arrived in Washington, and made a formal tender of the property, with the condition annexed, to the President. The President, in reply, stated that this offer of the State of Tennessee would be promptly communicated by him to Congress.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says: "If a reduction in the sugar duties is resolved upon, the government of this island will probably return the compliment by reducing the heavy duties imposed here upon flour, the growth of the United States."

It is stated that a new guano island, called Sombrero, lying within eight days' sail of New York, has been discovered. It is asserted to contain over six millions of tons of guano, of a better quality than has ever been brought to this country.

We continue to hear of persons being frozen to death in Iowa. Three men were found dead near New Oregon, Mitchell county, on the 2d inst. Several others are missing in the northern part of that county.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce says a simple and effectual remedy for curing frost-bitten feet, and one that will afford immediate relief, is to heat a brick very hot, and hold the foot over it as closely as it can be held without burning. Cut an onion in two, and dipping it repeatedly in salt, rub it all over the feet. The juice of the onion will be dried into the foot, and effect a cure in a very short time. If this is done a few times, it is almost certain to cure your feet entirely.

**Extraordinary Escape from Freezing.**—Capt. Jenkins, member elect from Marshall county to the next Legislature of Virginia, has just arrived in Alexandria, after a most extraordinary escape from freezing. He left home in company with Gen. Frank Marshall, when some eighty miles from home, riding ahead of Gen. M., he lost his way, and was out five days and nights, without food for himself or horse. All the injury he received was frost-bitten ears. His friends had almost despaired of his safety, but are now rejoicing over his delivery.

**The Illinois River.**—It is designed to make application to the Illinois Legislature, the present session, for power to improve the navigation of the Illinois river by means of locks and dams. A plan is also talked about at Chicago for deepening the canal from that city to Peru, so as to admit the passage of boats drawing 5 to 6 feet of water, which will open a navigable line from Chicago direct to New Orleans and the Gulf ports. It is said to be feasible, and that, with the power granted to do it, it would be likely to be undertaken by private enterprise at once.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**—The telegraph furnished us a very meagre account of the news brought by the City of Washington, and though we have since received the substance of the Asia's news by telegraph, which is some days later, the following summary will be found very interesting:

The English funds opened steadily on Monday morning at the firm prices of Saturday, but late in the day there was a reaction of a quarter per cent. Consols for January were first quoted 94½ to 94½ ex-dividend. Toward the close of business they receded to 94 to 94½, and after regular hours there were sellers at 94½. The intelligence of the bombardment of Canton produced no material effect, and the announcements of the Russian Minister at Paris having agreed to the Bessarabian frontier line proposed by the allies and of the arrival of the Red Jacket from Australia have been calculated to strengthen the market. The ultimate heaviest, therefore, was mainly attributable to a new and sudden fall in the Paris Bourse. The next Consol account is fixed for the 5th of February, and the last quotation for that period was 94½.

There was a full demand to-day (Monday) for money, and nothing is done in the discount-market under the Bank minimum.

The operations in foreign securities were not extensive, and prices were rather lower toward the close.

The final quotations of the French Three Per Cents on the Paris Bourse this evening were 66f. 60c. for money, and 66f. for the account, showing a decline of three-quarters per cent. This movement is supposed to have been mainly caused by operations in connection with the approaching liquidation.

A further sum of about £20,000 in gold was taken from the Bank to-day for exportation. The gold brought by the Arabia to-day, from America, is £54,000.

The Tagus, from the Peninsula, has also brought £19,774.

The Red Jacket has arrived off Liverpool, and is believed to have brought from £400,000 to £500,000. About half of this amount will probably be taken to the Bank of England.

The advices from Australia by the Overland Mail are stated to reach to the 20th of October, being more than three weeks later than those by the Red Jacket. According to these, £340,000 had been shipped from Melbourne between the 11th and 18th of October.

The Hamburg letters state that the rate of discount has further receded to 6½ per cent. The telegraphic quotations of the rates of exchange from China by the present mail are again favorable, the decline at Shanghai having been from 75 7/8 to 75 1/2, and at Canton from 4s 8 1/2 to 4s 8d. In India, however, the rates are still upheld, and the demand for silver for that quarter has to-day slightly increased.

The Colombo steamer, which takes out the India and China mail of the 4th of January, will be large. The amount already engaged is £300,000, principally silver, for India. The telegraphic intelligence from China, received to-day, may, it is thought, partially limit the total to be sent in that direction. The trade reports from the manufacturing districts for the closing week of the year all refer to the extraordinary prosperity by which the past twelve months have been characterized, and indicate great confidence in the prospects of 1857. At Manchester, although the Christmas holidays have interfered with business, the market has presented a very favorable appearance, and the lowliness of stocks, coupled with the upward movement in cotton, causes a great increase of firmness in all descriptions of goods. The Birmingham accounts mention that the question of the maintenance of the existing prices of iron during the coming quarter has been decided, and that there is active employment in all the manufactories of the place, the reports as to the general demand throughout the country being extremely satisfactory. At Nottingham large American orders have been received, and the most favorable anticipations are entertained of the spring season. In the woolen districts there has been more than an average business, but in the Irish linen markets quotations have shown a tendency to heaviness.

**The Arctic Ship Resolute.**—Portsmouth, Dec. 29. At 12 o'clock to-morrow the American flag will be hoisted on board the Resolute, when it will be saluted by the Victory with 21 guns. The Union Jack will then be hoisted, and the ship will be given up to the authorities. There will be no other ceremony on the occasion. In the afternoon, the Sprightly steam tender, Master Commanding George Allen, will convey the officers and crew to Southampton, to embark there on board the United States mail-steam ship Washington, which leaves on Wednesday for New York. The Washington passed this afternoon through Spithead from Hamburg, to take the British mail, passengers, &c., on board from Southampton.

**Arctic Discoveries.**—The sum of £10,000 was expended in the year ending the 31st of March, on account of Arctic discoveries.

**THE BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.**—Advices from Alexandria render it possible to obtain a complete and connected view of the recent occurrences at Canton.

It has more than once been mentioned by our correspondent at Hong Kong that the intercourse between the British authorities and the Governor of Canton has for some time been embarrassed with growing difficulties, the result of the unredressed grievances of British merchants. On the 8th of October, the Chinese authorities consummated their career of arbitrary violence by seizing a lorcha under British colors, and making prisoners of the crew. It is stated on good authority that they cut off the heads of four of the crew. The consul, Mr. Parkes, the British agent at Canton, proceeded first of board the lorcha, and afterwards endeavored to obtain an interview with the mandarins. On board the lorcha he was menaced, and the mandarins refused to give any explanation of the proceedings.

The consul immediately despatched intelligence of these events to Sir John Bowring, at Hong Kong, and also to Sir Michael Seymour, who was on the spot, and reprisals were commenced in a mild form by the seizure of a mandarin junk, which Commodore the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliott, of the Sybille, took and sent to Hong Kong. Meanwhile the consul sent in a strong remonstrance to Yeh, the governor of the city, to which no answer was returned. Finding all his efforts vain, Consul Parkes renounced further attempts at reconciliation, and a naval force soon appeared on the scene.

On the 18th of October, Sir Michael Seymour despatched from Hong Kong the screw corvette Encounter, 14 guns, and the steam sloop Sampson, 6, for Whampoa in the first instance, with a large force of marines and blue jackets; and the steam sloop Barracouta followed with further detachments. Admiral Seymour himself then proceeded to Canton, and undertook the direction of the operations. The British and other traders were officially warned to leave the city, and to remove their goods and effects to the wharves, which for a week before had been little more than nominal, were suspended.

The river in front of Canton is rather broader than the Thames at London Bridge, but the depth of water does not exceed two fathoms, while the narrow passages, by which access is gained to it on the eastern side of the Island of Whampoa, have a depth not exceeding a fathom and a half. The city is externally guarded by five forts, of which two are on the land side and two on Pearl river. These were attacked and taken by our countrymen, on the 24th of October. An attempt was then made by Admiral Seymour to terminate the difficulty without further hostilities, but the Chinese Governor would neither give satisfaction nor grant an interview to the British commander.

Admiral Seymour then determined to attack the city itself. A wall, composed partly of sandstone and partly of brick, surrounds Canton; it is about 30 feet high and 25 feet thick; and is mounted with cannon. Against this wall a fire was opened on the 27th of October, and by the 29th a practical breach had been opened, through which the troops entered. The Governor's palace, situated in the southwest part of the city, was gained, but appears not to have been worth the holding, as the troops were withdrawn in the evening, with a loss of only three killed and twelve wounded.

A further attempt which was now made to negotiate proved vain, and it was then resolved to attack the old, inner or Manchou portion of the city, divided from the Southern by a high, massive stone wall, and containing the garrison of Canton. This part of the city was bombarded on the 3rd and 4th of November; on the 6th the Barracouta destroyed twenty-three war junks. Another interval of reflection was then granted to the Chinese Governor, but at the date of the last accounts from Canton which had reached Hong Kong no signs of an accommodation were discernible.

The Imperialist garrison of Canton was in a very weakened state. The Governor had raised the pay of the common soldiers from six to eight dollars a month. Kowloon-foo, the capital of the adjoining province of Kwangsi, was closely invested by the insurgents, who, it was thought, would probably attack the Manchou Governor as soon as his new embarrasments became known.

Our fleet of war ships in the Chinese seas is at this particular time large, consisting of ten ships and three steamers.

The Daily News says the crew corvette Encounter and the steam sloop Sampson and Barracouta were engaged in the naval attack on Canton.

The Times, in a leader, says that, in a city thickly inhabited as Canton, the loss of lives from a bombardment must have been enormous. Assuming the collision to be inevitable, the stoppage of commerce at this moment is peculiarly unfortunate. The failure of the silk in southern Europe rendered the Chinese export especially valuable, and anything which tends to raise the price of tea is matter of importance to every family. Canton is the third port in rank for the export of tea.

**Gale and Heavy Fall of Snow.**—Wreck of a Steamer and other Vessels.—The accounts communicated to Lloyd's, on Saturday, from different parts of the coast, report a strong northerly gale prevailing, with heavy falls of snow.

The Osprey, screw steamer, from Hamburg, in endeavoring to get into West Hartlepool, struck on the bar, was driven against the north pier, and soon afterwards went down. Providentially the crew were saved. In consequence of the gale and heavy sea which prevailed it is difficult to say what will be the fate of the ship. It is hoped that most of the cargo will be saved.

**France.**—The Times Paris correspondent says that the answer of the Russian government, with reference to the Paris conference, has been received, and that the Czar assents to all that has been proposed.

**Spain.**—The Madrid Gazette publishes a royal decree authorizing the free importation of wheat, barley, maize, and flour into the ports of the Asturias at the request of the Governor of Oviedo.

**Italy.**—Pardons by the Pope.—The Univers publishes two lists of refugees or political prisoners pardoned by the Pope at different periods since 1849. The first list contains 35 names of members of the Roman Constituent Assembly of that year; the second, 24 names of officers of the Papal army, who sided at that period with the Constituent Assembly. In neither of these lists do we find any name having acquired much political notoriety.

has addressed to the several cantons the following memorial:

"I, Peter and faithful Confederates: In the very serious position in which our country is now placed, we think it our duty to direct your attention especially to the police service, and beg you to take care to have it energetically employed, in particular, for the prevention of two great evils. On the one hand, it is alleged that Switzerland is overrun with spies and agents, who are paid to excite the people; that the former study to make themselves acquainted with the defensive resources of the country, and endeavor, by all sorts of false rumors, to sow division amongst the people and engender discords; whilst the latter address themselves to foreign residents, and especially to political refugees in Switzerland, whom they urge to undertake revolutionary enterprises in their own country, or at least to commit themselves by revolutionary declarations. It will be for you to enjoin upon your police the most active vigilance and energetic interposition to check the practices of such persons. On the other hand, it appears to us no less necessary to prevent, so far as depends upon us to prevent it, foreigners within our territory concerting schemes which may be dangerous to other States. Let us, by the attitude we maintain, prove that our cause is a national one, and that the defense of our rights is to us a question of honor; and let us repel by our conduct the accusation that we subvert the ends of foreign demagogues. You are invited, then, if need be, to resist the invasion of our country by any new political refugees, to look carefully after those whom you at present allow to find refuge here, to intimate to them that they must abstain from all political manifestations, as well as from all secret conspiracies, and to inform them that, in case of any infraction of these orders, they will be liable at least to immediate expulsion from the Swiss territory. In conclusion, we have also to express our desire that you should use all your influence with the Swiss press, likewise, to induce it to discuss the situation of affairs with seriousness and dignity, and abstain from injurious language and rude provocation, which would be dangerous to our national cause. We take this opportunity to commend you, our dear and faithful confederates, to the Divine protection. In the name of the Swiss Federal Council, the President of the Confederation. STOEPPELI."

A dispatch from Berne, of the 26th, in the Augsburg Gazette, says that the police of Berne have expelled M. Duviat for an article insulting to the King of Prussia. The presence of Mazzini at Berne is denied.

**Berne, Tuesday.**—The National Council has adopted unanimously the proposition of unlimited credit. This evening the Commandant-in-Chief will name the American Envoy left Berne for Berlin, with offers of mediation.

Sumis, to a heavy amount have been offered by the Swiss bankers, in Paris and elsewhere, to enable the Swiss Government to carry on the war, if necessary.

The Paris correspondent of the Times is informed that three of the Swiss regiments in the pay of the King of Naples will probably be recalled.

In Wurtemberg a formidable party has pronounced against Prussia, and, of course, in favor of Switzerland. An address has been presented to the King, signed by ten members of the Committee of the States, praying his Majesty to refuse his assent to the march of the Prussian troops through his territory.

A correspondent of La Presse, writing on the 26th of December, gives some particulars of what is going on in that part of Switzerland where hostilities would probably commence. On Christmas Day all the corps which composed the two divisions of Bourgeois and Ziegler, making an effective force of 30,000 men of the federal army, in addition to the troops which have already been set on foot by the cantons adjoining the frontier, were concentrated at their general headquarters, Liestal and Frauenfeld, respectively, thence to be drawn out along the frontier of the Rhine. On Christmas eve a simultaneous military review was held at all the places d'armes of the several districts of the canton of St. Gall.

**England and Persia.**—The Tehran Gazette of the 7th Bahy-el-ahoul (5th of November) announces that the siege of Herat was undertaken to prevent the Governor, Esa Khan, from surrendering the town to the Emir Khan. This proceeding, the Gazette adds, was perfectly consistent with the treaty of Herat concluded between Great Britain and Persia. Notwithstanding all that has passed, the Persian Government has not lost sight of the preservation of its friendship with Great Britain, and is ready to withdraw her troops from Herat on condition that the British Government shall take measures in Candahar, Afghanistan, and Herat itself to secure that each of those countries shall remain forever under the rule of its own government.

**Australia.**—Liverpool, Dec. 29.—The clipper ship Red Jacket, Capt. O'Halloran, arrived to-day with advices from Melbourne to the 2d of October. She has brought 133,000 ounces of gold on freight, 150 passengers, and a large general cargo.

We abridge from the Melbourne Argus a summary of the events which have occurred subsequently to the departure of the previous advices. So soon as the summer has fairly set in, it is quite certain that the amounts sent down weekly will increase rapidly. Many of the wet sinkings in the older fields and some on the later discoveries are now being "shepherded," until the state of the weather permits of their being worked. The quartz reefs show no symptoms of exhaustion, but, on the contrary, are yielding more plentifully than ever, and everything bids fair to stamp the current year as the most prolific since the discovery of the precious metal.

The two events of greatest interest since the date of our last summary have been the discovery of a new gold field—Dunolly, to the northwest of Bendigo, and the "rush" thither, within the month, of nearly 50,000 miners from Bendigo, Maryborough, and other places. The sinkings in this field vary from 25 to 40 feet, many of them being very wet. Several parties have been fortunate, but we have not heard of any authentic instances of extraordinary luck. The large number remaining steadily at work, however, demonstrates that Dunolly is above the average of recent discoveries, and that it will become a valuable addition to the resources of the colony.

**The Latest.**—Berne, Tuesday evening.—The steamers on the lakes of the four Cantons are armed with artillery. All the Swiss fortresses and castles are put in a state of defence. The march of Prussian troops through Wurtemberg is refused.

**Shudart, Dec. 30.**—The Monitor official publishes the report of the Commission relative to the passage of Prussian troops. The Commission, relying on the positive right of allies, refuse the demand of Prussia, as a political intrusion.

**London, Dec. 30.**—The transactions in common Congou tea were very large yesterday; about 8,000 chests sold, nearly all at 1s, which was 1½d advance. To-day the excitement has partially subsided, both buyers and sellers seeming disposed to wait the arrival of China letters; but an early speculator accepted 1½d for 1,500 chests common Congou.

**A PERFUMED BREATH.**—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when, by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet but leaves the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year.

**A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION** may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove *tan, pimples, and freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rosy hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

**SHAVING MADE EASY.**—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft foam, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. Retridge & Co., proprietors. R. A. Robinson, J. S. Morris & Sons, and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany. Jan 1857.

**COLD WEATHER AND FROST BITES.**—Tens of thousands of persons suffer annually with frosted limbs, when they could easily be cured by using Porter's Oriental Life Liniment.

Eight hundred bottles of this Liniment were sold at the principal depot in this city on Monday, the 5th of January, nearly every bottle of which was bought, especially for the cure of frost-bites. This great demand for the Oriental Life Liniment is in consequence of the universal success which has attended its use in the cure of frost-bites. It is a well-known fact that hundreds of old cases, of from ten to fifteen years' standing, have been permanently cured by the use of this valuable remedy.

Sold wholesale and retail at 96 Third street. Also by all druggists and country merchants throughout the Union. Jan 7 d&wjb.

**Dissolution.**—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Miller & Tabb, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be continued by G. B. Tabb, at their old place of business, corner of Fourth and Market streets. JNO. A. MILLER, G. B. TABB.

January 1st, 1857.—j&b

**FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.**—We would respectfully invite the attention of persons, especially ladies, to our stock of black fancy Silks, Embroidered Crapes, Robes, Illusion Robes for evening, Plaid Cashmere, D'Laines, Merinos, Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, Shawls, Embroideries and Lace Goods, a large stock, which we are offering very low. We have a large stock of Welsh, Ballardvale, and Shaker Flannel, Linen Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Irish Linens, bleached Sheetings, bleached Cottons, best brands, which we are offering as low as they can be found in this or any other Western market. G. B. TABB, Jan 7 d&wjb.

33 j&b Corner Fourth and Market sts.

**SIGNORITA BERTINI'S CONCERT.**—We received yesterday the following note from Signorita Bertini, who proposes to give a concert at Mozart Hall to-morrow evening:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: GENTLEMEN: I have determined to make my concert on Thursday evening a charity concert, and set apart one half of the proceeds for the poor of your city. I am poor myself, and a wretched, forlorn looking woman, who in this morning, having been so sympathetically and anxiously to contribute what I can to the relief of the needy and suffering. Please announce to this effect. M. BERTINI.

Signorita Bertini has in this shown that with all her talents she is a true woman and as kind-hearted as she is talented. The programme of the concert will be found in our advertising columns. She has a voice capable of the most wonderful variety of modulation, and style of singing. The programme presents a rich variety, and we hope that a crowded house will second her benevolent purpose while they enjoy a singular and rare musical treat.

**McCOWN'S ACADEMY.**—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that the second session of the male academy of Rev. B. H. McCown will commence on the 28th of January inst. This is one of the best and most flourishing schools in the State. It is situated twelve miles from Louisville on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad. Mr. McCown, the principal, has for years been connected with some of the best academic institutions in the country, and is too well known as a patient and successful teacher to need commendation.

**B. H. McCOWN'S MALE SCHOOL.**—Situated on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, 12 miles from Louisville. W. H. L. commence its second session 26th January. Terms \$14 per session of 21 weeks.—Boarding \$30, and Tuition \$14 to \$20. Pupils will be admitted at any time during the term and charged accordingly. j21 j&b3

## Dr. King's Dispensary.

**DR. A. KING,** a practitioner of New York for the last 15 years, has removed his Dispensary to the corner of First and Second streets, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other diseases growing out of neglect or improper treatment. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may consider their cases to him may rest assured of having the most successful and permanent cure of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

Sufferers of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where strictest secrecy, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

**SEMINAL WEAKNESS.**—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, in many cases, by the doctor's skill, and will render the constitution and cause premature old age.

**Persons abroad,** by writing and stating their cases, with a fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, without the necessity of seeing the doctor.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. **Valentines for 1857.** C. HAGAN & CO., Louisville, Ky., are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Valentines for the coming season, to which we respectfully call your attention and solicit your order. Our terms are usual credit. Sales positive. None sent on commission. Our stock embraces all the various kinds and qualities that are manufactured, from 5c to \$5, including a great variety of Comic Valentines, Valentine Envelopes, Cards, Mottoes, and Stationery of every kind pertaining to the business. Call or send your orders to C. HAGAN & CO. Packages of Valentines of 50 to 500 can be sent by mail, with an additional expense to the buyer of 5c per cent ad. j20 j&b&w

**Magic Watches.** We have on hand a large assortment of the Watches of our own importation, and will sell them at the lowest price, and make it an object to examine our stock before purchasing. We invite all to call and see. JOHN KITT'S & CO., Main st. j19 j&b

**Dissolution.** THE firm heretofore doing business under the style of CRUTCHER & MILLER has been dissolved by mutual consent. James L. Crutcher, having sold his interest to Jno. A. Miller, withdraws from the concern. Jno. A. Miller is charged with the settlement of the business. Either party to sign in liquidation. JAMES L. CRUTCHER, JNO. A. MILLER. Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

**Partnership.** JNO. A. MILLER has associated with him in business JOHN P. SEEVER, and WILSON B. MORRIS, and will continue the WHOLESALE SILK AND VARIETY AND NOTION BUSINESS under the style of JNO. A. MILLER & CO., and have taken the store-room corner of Sixth and Main streets, over A. B. Sample & Brother (up stairs), where they will be pleased to see the friends and customers of the old concern. JNO. A. MILLER. Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

**JNO**







# EVENING BULLETIN.

**POLITICAL JUDGES.**—Some months since a bill to prevent the interference of judges in partisan politics was introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature. We believe it was not then pressed to a vote, though it will probably be revived at the present session, and finally disposed of. This somewhat novel bill fixes the penalty for a violation of its provisions at five hundred dollars for the first offense, and for the second it subjects the offender to imprisonment and to removal from office. We have no means of knowing whether or not the bill is called for by the actual department of judges in Pennsylvania, but if it is, and from the tone of the debate that arose upon its introduction we fear that it is, then undoubtedly the judges of Pennsylvania are a disgrace to the people who elected them, to the system by which they were elevated, and to the crime which they have so shamelessly polluted. They are a burning and lasting disgrace to the whole country.

But whether the bill is really called for by the existing character of the Pennsylvania judiciary or not, the mere fact of its introduction into the Legislature, and of its vigorous support by several of the most influential members, is ample proof that the judges of the Keystone State are not Hales or Marshalls, or even worthy to unloose the shoestrings of those who are, if there be any. The Speaker of the House, who participated in the debate as an advocate of the bill, declared that one judge had not unfrequently held court in the day time in the county of Susquehanna, and at night come down from the bench and addressed the people on the exciting political questions of the day. If this is a tolerable specimen of the department of the Pennsylvania judges, they have evidently carried out the elective system to within a stage or two of its logical results, if they have not carried it out completely. They have run it to the dust, if not into the ground. A step lower will bring them to the infamy of exciting the hopes and fears of litigants for the sake of securing their votes and influence. And we are more and more convinced that the tendency of the system everywhere is in this perilous direction, and that (without an extraordinary effort of popular virtue and intelligence) to this complexion it must come at last.

The evil no doubt is sufficiently alarming in Pennsylvania, but we do not value the proposed remedy very highly. If the judiciary of the State is so corrupt as to call for penal legislation against its members, it is too corrupt to be materially improved by legislation of any kind. Certainly the effect of this sort of legislation would be only to degrade the judiciary in its own estimation by placing upon the statute book the record of the people's contempt for it, and to thus magnify rather than palliate or extinguish the evil. The policy of the remedy suggested, indeed, bears a melancholy resemblance to that in accordance with which the world is wont to crash fallen woman into new and irreclaimable depths of debasement as a preliminary step to her reformation. The brand of infamy in either or any case is but a sad introduction to the work of regeneration. In our judgment, the wiser and more efficacious course would be to conclude at once that a system which in a few years has led to such widespread and aggravated corruption of the judiciary must be false and impracticable, and to take immediate steps to replace it with a juster one. If the case is as we apprehend it is, the judiciary of Pennsylvania is quite beyond the reach of expedients—it demands the most thorough and radical treatment. It should be cut up by the roots, and engrafted upon a purer body. The acknowledged extent and degree of its demoralization show that the public opinion of the State is not sufficiently elevated to sustain a system which draws so largely upon the virtue and intelligence of the people as an elective judiciary confessedly does. The true evil should be faced unflinchingly, and the true remedy unflinchingly applied.

We fear that Pennsylvania at least is not yet prepared for the elective system, and, if so, she ought to have the good sense to discard it without hesitation as a pernicious failure. Certain it is that, in the opinion of the first judicial minds of the country, and of a large majority of all thinking people, it is a pernicious failure, and not in Pennsylvania alone. The Judiciary of New York and of one or two other States is as shamefully demoralized as that of Pennsylvania, and we have no earthly ground to hope for better things elsewhere. The manifest tendency of the elective system is everywhere the same. Even in our own Kentucky, where the system is still in the bud, and where the blush of official modesty might be supposed to linger on the cheek of the Judiciary, the country judges already mingle freely in the partisan strife of the day, and we all know of at least one candidate for the circuit judgeship who openly avowed his determination to canvass his district and press his claims for election upon exclusively party grounds, and who executed his determination successfully. At this rate how long will it be before the Judiciary of Kentucky is as hopelessly degraded as that of Pennsylvania or New York or Wisconsin? How long will it be before the elective system becomes as insufferable a nuisance here as it is beginning to be elsewhere? How long before it becomes a blighting curse and a disgrace to the State?

Undoubtedly nothing save the highest popular intelligence and integrity, seconded by the utmost vigilance of an enlightened press, can rescue the system anywhere from the most lamentable and destructive failure. We point to the examples of those States in which it is now quivering and bending before the popular gusts of the hour, as a solemn warning to the press and people of our own State. If these mortifying examples do not fore-shadow the fate of the system here, as we sincerely trust they do not, they at least exhibit in striking light the sole conditions of a better fate. Let Kentucky be admonished in time. If she would win for herself the proud distinction of sustaining the elective system triumphantly, let her blast with the popular scorn the first citizen of whatever rank or party who counsels or attempts the pollution of the Judiciary by the chicanery and arts of politics. Can she and will she do it? Thousands of her worthiest and most devoted citizens await the result with unspeakable concern.

## MARRIED.

On the 20th, by the Rev. P. S. Fall, ANTHONY L. SYMERS, Esq., to Miss MARY E. CULVER, daughter of Wm. E. Culver, both of this city.

## DIED.

In this city, at 3 o'clock, Sunday evening, Jan. 18, of apoplexy, Mrs. JULIA ANN GREEN, aged 56 years.  
Harrisburg, Pa., papers please copy.  
In New Orleans, on Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM CHAMBERS, youngest son of James H. and Pamela Wheeler, aged 10 months and 10 days.

LOUISVILLE, JANUARY 21.  
Tobacco—no sales at the warehouse. Manufactured tobacco in good demand—sales of 50 lbs (plantation 5¢, 5¢, and 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, 75¢, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 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